

Description of real life and reflection of the problems of the period in the riddles (on the example of Shukur Kholmirzaev's story "Kuk dengiz ") "The blue sea"

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role and importance of the riddle genre in representing real basis. The sense that everyone should speak or listen to the riddle, and that subsequent generations have the value of riddles as a tradition, has been relevant to instill in the stories of Shukur Kholmirzaev. For example, the epigraph to the story is, "Sweet, sweet, what is the sweetest? Everybody responds to the mystery hidden question with the words "child." In the stories of Shukur Kholmirzaev, we can see that the story began as soon as it was epigraphized with the answer of "water". Indeed, it is impossible to live without water. But there are also families with no children. The fact that proves real value of the riddles in education and upbringing is thought-provoking nature of the genre and the comparison of Altai people and the riddles of the Uzbek people.

Key words. Social, philosophical, historical, ethnographic, image, artistic, aesthetic, image, events, essence.

1. INTRODUCTION

The riddle is a small, compact independent genre that is fundamentally different from other genres of Uzbek folklore and has ancient features of folk art. At the same time, like other genres of folklore, such as oral folklore, fairy tales, songs and proverbs, the spiritual wealth of the people is the product of mankind. The conflict is not only the product of a century but its historical roots go back to the distant past. These jewels have been passed down from generation to generation, from people to people, and have been created, honored, preserved and presented to future generations. The riddles are intertwined with human, social, and natural phenomena and are always based on real foundation. It reflects various things in the material world around us. Each riddle is an independent piece of art that has its own form and meaning. It reflects philosophical, historical, ethnographic characters, concepts and phenomena with beautiful figurative expressions. This genre is played in response to a puzzling question between two people or a team. Part of the question of traditional riddles is puzzling by drawing, comparing, and comparing nature, natural phenomena, and artistic objects to different objects in general. And the answer is to tell the name of an object or natural phenomenon that is puzzled by images, to discover its meaning, to know what is hidden. The riddle is intertwined with life. It reflects the artistic and aesthetic aspects of things around us, the customs of the people. The riddle has helped greatly in understanding the universe and the essence of what is in it by comparing and contrasting nature, natural phenomena and things . From ancient times until now, humans have gradually developed a mystery about nature, society, and other events that are both harmful and beneficial to human beings, in the sense of time and understanding of various objects.

As the riddle genre is becoming more widespread in other nations, this genre is also widespread among Uzbeks. Uzbek puzzles have gone through long stages of historical development. From the earliest times of human society to the present, the nature and all that is found in society are gradually being reflected.

Such traditional riddles that have survived to our day have been formed and shaped for a long time. But over the years, there have also been changes in their form.

The puzzles among the Uzbek people have been around for a long time, mostly after returning home from work at night or during the winter when women gather in one room, sewing, weaving, and sewing. Men and women, young and old, all participated in the riddle telling and finding the answer. In this process of puzzling, the youngest will learn more riddles and become more responsive.

The Uzbek riddles are different in their subject matter. It encompasses everything and events in existence, their various manifestations. Sky-blue, sun, moon, stars, natural phenomena; the man, his members; animal

world; birds, insects; trees, different plants, fruits, vegetables; household items; a lot of puzzles have been made about the tools of labor and everything in general.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The riddle is a cohesive art like any other genre of folklore. It consists of two parts, the answer to which is the main part of the riddle: the name of the object being puzzled through the images consisting of riddles through image, comparison, simulation. The answer to the puzzle part with the riddle is the unity.

The riddle is remembered for its compact form, rhythmic, rich in inner and outer rhyme, and the abundance of artistic ways, and the richness of artistic images in general.

Artistic tools and techniques, such as metaphors, exaggeration, adjectives, simulations, allotations, repetitions and the use of double words, are widely used. They serve to enhance the rhythm and art of the puzzle. Most of the puzzles are based on the metaphor - the artistic move. In the illustration, two things - the symbols of the image and the likeness of the object - must coincide.

Repetitions in Uzbek riddles also serve as an artistic element. They provide a great opportunity to identify the peculiarities, characters, quality, sound, and movement of the puzzle object. The repeated use of words in riddles enhances the sensitivity of the work and serves to exaggerate. It is well-known that human society is shaken. It is in the hands of man to lead him to the great future and to bring him to the bottom of the abyss. This is why the riddle genre plays a vital role in the spiritual maturity and upbringing of the growing generation.

Proper use of Shukur Kholmirzaev's tales, which have exemplified centuries-old words and puzzles that have been embodied in the works of the writer, also provide a full picture of the plot. The fact that each of these words has a broad meaning is important for the development of the truth of the work, revealing the heart and character of the hero, linking events, ensuring the continuity of the realities on which the subject of the work is, and its education. The use of folk elements, which are not really new to the reader, indicates the great artistic ability of the writer in the selection of various colorful and folk words. Seeing the disappearance of the national pearls of the nation, Shukur Holmirzaev's introduction of the story "Blue Sea" as a riddle genre, begins to equate the disappearance of the riddles in the world with the disappearance of Aral sea in the territory of Uzbekistan .

- Nedin ne tatu? (What's the most delicious?)

-Suu tatu. (Water is delicious) (Altai topishmog'i –Altai riddle) [selected volume II p174]

There described in the introduction of the story the skill of telling riddles of a man who was wearing a black shabby cotton coat, hatless, grown thin bearded and so alcoholic that it was impossible to guess his age. As you read the book, you realize that Umrzak (his name) is a teacher at the Altay Teacher Training Institute, a teacher of folklore, and gives lectures on folklore. In the early sixties, classes were generally conducted in Russian, as well as in local public schools in the Altai Territory, Umrzak started to write complaint letters to Moscow. When he failed to get any answer, he began to get addicted to alcohol to retaliate . One of these days, he got a quarrel with a Russian man, and he ended up to be in the jail and was accused of strange offenses. The reason why Shukur Kholmirzaev calls the protagonist as "Umrzak" ("Longevity" meaning of the name in Uzbek) is I believe that the mystery of longevity of riddles and folklore of the nation should live for many years and centuries, should have a long life. In my view, Umrzak says that the Turks of the Shaman tribe in the Altai Territory will be taught continuously to speak Russian by forcing which has remained sixty thousand people as a nation – eventually could lose their native Turkic language. He mentions these may result in disappearing of the whole nation.

-Ачу, ачу, не ачу?-деди. (- What is the bitterest in life?)

-Что горько в жизни? [selected volume II , page 179]

I shrugged. The children laughed and said, "O death, death, death." The response of the boy to the riddle tells me that the puzzle genre in Altai does not disappear, but through the actions of one individual.

-Эртөн тура-түрт бутту, түштэ-эки бутту, энгирде-уч бутту. Бу не, тар? [selected volume II , page 180]

- (Translation : in the morning walks with four legs, in the afternoon with two legs, in the evening with three, what is the answer of the riddle.

"The word "but" means leg ?" I asked.

"Yes," exclaimed the owner of the basement.

-A human (man), I answered .

The children didn't understand the word "man." But Umrzak said: - Correcrt answer! The answer is " a man" he said.

This raises a question. So why does Umrzak tell a riddle to a local artist Yulchi, to Ivan Ivanovich? Again in front of the kids. What is the purpose of the writer? The writer demonstrates this by the skill in the story.

-Why do you tell me the riddle? If I wasn't a kid ... I could not understand?

According to him, the riddle, that is, the "key" of the Altai folklore.

The most primitive "secret language" of the nation, who has been hunting and cattle feeding since ancient times to the nearest, is fully reflected in riddle genre, in folklore.

-When he swept the blackboard, he raised his head and now the director is about to be tested :

-Юз күйди пир чивикла қажирдим. Бу не, тап?- деди. ("I controlled hundred sheep with one stick" What is it?) He asked [Selective Volume II page185]

Then he translated his riddle into Russian. The director sighed. -I have given in, tell it yourself. Hearing this, Umrzak laughed so much that he finally coughed up. He then said that anyone who couldn't find a riddle in Altai would agree to "give the city" or be called a funny nickname. Then he swung his broom and lifted it up. "Broom"! [Selective Volume II page186]

G. Tavaldieva emphasizes that the hero of the story "The Blue Sea" is not one of the heroes of other works depicting the tragedies of life. Unlike them, Ivan Ivanovich understood the cause of the people's tragedy and tried to overcome all this tragedy by the will. He is well aware that when the language, religion, and values of the nation are destroyed, that nation will eventually cease to exist as a nation. At the same time, he sees it as both a professional and a conscientious duty to contribute a little to bring back the lost nation. And he cares about devastated mother land, is concerned about the poisonous nature of her homeland, she explains, that hero of the story gathers children of the nation to preserve the forgotten national values and tries to instill in them a sense of nationalism. He is a mystery, he said, and is a key to the Altai folklore. In my view, by introducing a puzzle genre, the writer aims to compare the similarities between the two peoples and to show the similarities between the two nations. At this point, PhD Khusainova is convinced that the riddles are intertwined with the phenomena of human, social life and nature, and are always based on real ground. The riddle helps children to develop their thinking skills. It is justified in the story through the story that the teaching of young people to express a certain idea in artistic sense and to use intelligence and ingenuity is sometimes used, for example, in preventing bloody battles.

After the speech of brother Umrzak, I came to the conclusion that this man was trying to puzzle me - to try, to find out, to know a little about ourselves. Then I told him from the Uzbek puzzle, which is compatible with the Altai ones. [Selective Volume II page181]

Why didn't the writer here give examples of the riddles of the Uzbek people? Because riddles in the Altai language are expressed in the same way in Uzbek.

Z.Husainova in her collective work "Think and find" presents the Uzbek version of the riddles from the story "Blue Sea". The content and form of the words are almost identical.

He walks four feet in the morning,

In the afternoon on two feet,

He walks on three feet in the evening (childhood, boyhood, old age)

The author emphasizes the importance of the mystery through the image of Umrzak to tell young people from a distant history, reinforcing the roots of the country and nation, and absorbing it through games. Probably, one of the main reasons for leaving Uzbekistan for longevity is to live with one's own blood. A person lives with an interest for something. So, the writer wants to highlight that the hero , regardless of being an alcoholic , desires to be in society and live like a real man ...

Probably, not everyone will be able to come to Uzbekistan because of their interest in this small genre of riddles. In fact he was brought by the artist Yulchi. But during the reading of the work, we see that not everyone has come with such promises. Apparently, the Umrzak comes to enjoy the puzzles and live. By telling the riddle he encourages respect for the language, value ancient customs and traditions of their ancestors. From the day he arrived in Uzbekistan, he told riddles looking at the children again.

-Күлонқози йок қара ат. Бы не, тап?

(-Black horse with no shadow?. What is it?) [Selective Volume 2, page 187].

Then he stared at the boys and got up. But when the kids started to say what this Kazakh Uncle is saying, he translated:

- a black horse with no shadow. What? Find it!

I was disappointed. I knew that our current kids are not interested in such riddles.

It is observed , Shukur Kholmirzaev in his story, written in 1991, showed that the genre of riddle is so lost. 29 years have passed. Imagine asking children now aged 11-12 to tell a riddle by heart. Some may tell you only 1 or 2 riddles. If we keep on this way eventually, we will forget about the riddle genre.

деди. [Selective volume page 188]

He said,

-Уни яраш ул не, тап ?-(a goodlooking youngster with a beautiful voice?) [Selective Volume 2, page 188]

Habib flushed his eyebrows at me and looked at me with questioning eyes.

-he is telling a riddle , I said. Then I asked Umrzak to translate it into Russian. He replied:

-С прекрасным голосом юноша-красавец!

The artist started to like the Altai riddle teller , Khabib would guess the answer to his puzzles translated into Russian and would say sometimes “ Ugh! Alcoholic!”, all of these somehow were insulting to the person who mastered three languages Altai, Russain and Uzbek languages.

He sighed and said,

"They don't know any riddles...Their mothers their father don't encourage them to...I can't live here. That's all! See me off to Kuk Kol, I beg you, Nobody knows here... [Selective volume II, page 189]

In my point of view, it can be seen through the episodes how important and depending is the age characteristics of riddle teller and guesser, while Umrzak was told to be taken to his home country as he starts telling riddles with joyful. The age is not limited to tell riddles, however, it is certainly kids who are interested in finding answers and to play with puzzles. When they reached the place where the lake water was flowing out, he again started telling his riddles:

-Қызық элик ятган ердин ўлон чыкпас!Тап...Ну,там,где лежала красная косуля, трава не растёт (Well, where the red roe deer lay, the grass doesn't) [Selective volume 2 page 190]

-Не знаю,-дедим. (translation: I don't know the answer)

- Have you given up Kok Kul? It was surprising that the word kok is gradually sounded as in the Uzbek language pronunciation in his tongue. As soon as the Blue lake was seen:

- Oh, my God! [Selective Volume 2, page 190]

He started to fist on his own head , "No lake, no homeland , no old man ... however, for the lake ... he was burning more than a hundred times stronger than the artist." At the end of the story, he tells them that the Blue Sea is alive and that the shield of Altai is still there, and that if the fish is hungry he will sacrifice himself to them.

3. CONCLUSION

As we read Shukur Kholmirzaev's story The Blue Sea, we can outline what the writer's main goal of introducing the riddle genre is: 1) Shukur Holmirzaev's goal of introducing the genre is to teach children from an early age how to use natural resources. The problem of the Aral Sea is not only our tragedy but also a universal tragedy. 2) By gathering the children of the nation by riddles, they tried to instill in them a sense of nationalism. The Altai children loved him, even though he became addicted to alcohol. they even followed him ,understood his riddles, but our own Uzbek children did not understand the meaning of the riddles he told as the language was different. 3) In my view the writer has managed to tragically trace the traumas of the period while looking at the past through the genre of riddles. None of our heroes died in the end of the story. However, we once again felt that the tragedy of the lake was a tragedy of the Aral Sea.

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